

Library

# MELFORD RURAL DISTRICT

in the

Administrative County of West Suffolk



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

including the Reports of the Surveyor and Senior Public  
Health Inspector and the Waterworks Manager

for the year

1963



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(May, 1963 - May, 1964.)

Chairman:- Revd. E.G. Shrubbs. M.B.E., M.A.

Vice-Chairman:- Commander F.L. Whitehouse, O.B.E., F.C.C.S., R.N.

Mr. A.W. Allen.

Mr. P.S. Ardley.

Lt. Col. L.H. Bearne.

Lt. Col. R. Darley, M.C.

Miss B.E.H. Finch.

Major H. Gilson-Taylor.

Mr. F.A. Herbert.

Mr. F.C. Hodgson.

Mr. G.J.C. Ince.

Sir J. Richmond, Bart.,

Mr. H.F. Rowland.

Mrs. L.G.M. Seabrook.

Mr. R.C. Smith.

Mrs. E.L. York.

To the Chairman and Members  
of the  
Melford Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Public Health Services for the year 1963.

The population in the district has again increased (by 290 persons). There was an increase in the birth rate which is now only slightly below that of England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate and still-birth rate are very low. (The one infant death was unavoidable, in our present state of medical knowledge.) The death rate remains favourably low with only a slight rising trend year by year, due to the increasing proportion of ageing people in the community.

The extreme severity of the winter of 1962/1963 was exceptionally harsh for elderly persons living alone in isolated cottages. Two such persons were admitted to hospital suffering from hypothermia. In their semi-torpid condition they did not resist admission to hospital. The vulnerability of these people was clearly shown by this hard winter - food, fuel supplies, heating of the house, sanitary arrangements, help from neighbours, all tended to break down at this time. Tribute, however, must be paid to the many people who helped so many elderly people to survive in these conditions.

This winter demonstrated the need to supply, and to encourage isolated elderly persons to occupy dwellings of good thermal insulation, where part-central heating and warden services are provided, but a full measure of independence is nevertheless retained. Ordinary elderly persons bungalows without part-central heating can often be too frugally heated by the elderly occupants, so that living rooms and bedrooms reach very low temperatures during winter nights.

My thanks are due to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, and other members of the Council, for their consideration to me. I am grateful to Mr. J.A. Shaw, the Clerk of the Council, to the Public Health staff, and other members of the Council staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

Your obedient servant,

E. KINNEAR. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1965.

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

(Figures in brackets relate to the previous year)

Area of the District ... ..	47,270-acres.	
Rateable Value. ... ..	£344,572.	(£116,195)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate...	£1,294.	(£465)
Number of inhabited houses...	5,048.	( 4,923)
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)...	13,940	(13,650)

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate... ..	208 (206)	101 (95)	107 (111)
Illegitimate. ... ..	15 (9)	5 (4)	10 (5)
Totals.. ...	223 (215)	106 (99)	117 (116)

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (crude) 16.0 (15.7)

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident  
population (adjusted) 17.7 (15.7)

Area Comparability Factor 1.11 -

Birth Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales) 18.2 (18.0)

Illegitimate Birth Rate 6.7% (4.1%)

Still Births:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate... ..	- (4)	- (3)	- (1)
Illegitimate. ... ..	1 (-)	1 (-)	- (-)
Totals.. ...	1 (4)	1 (3)	- (1)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live & still births 4.4 (18.2)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live & still births  
(England & Wales) 17.3 (18.1)

<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	173 (155)	81 (75)	92 (80)
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population (crude)		12.4	(11.4)
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population (adjusted)		10.8	(10.0)
Area Comparability Factor		0.87	-
Death Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)		12.2	(11.9)
<u>Deaths from Pregnancy.</u> Childbirth and Abortion.		Nil.	(Nil)
<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u> per 1,000 live and still births.		Nil.	(Nil)

#### Infant Mortality:

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate ... ..	1 (5)	1 (4)	- (1)
Illegitimate... ..	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Totals.. ...	1 (5)	1 (4)	- (1)

Death Rate of infants under one year of age:

(a) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	4.4	(23.2)
(b) Infant mortality rate England and Wales.	20.9	(21.4)

#### Neo-Natal Mortality:

Number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	1 (4)	1 (3)	- (1)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Totals.. ...	1 (4)	1 (3)	- (1)

Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.4	(18.6)
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Early Neo-Natal Mortality:

Number of deaths of infants under one week

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	1 (4)	1 (3)	- (1)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Totals.. ...	<u>1 (4)</u>	<u>1 (3)</u>	<u>- (1)</u>

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births. 4.4 (18.6)

The above statistics relate to the death of one infant:

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age.</u>	<u>Cause of death.</u>
Male	9-hours.	Congenital heart disease. (coarctation of aorta.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.

(Registrar-General's Figures)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
ALL CAUSES.	173 (155)	81 (75)	92 (80)
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Syphilitic disease ... ..	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Diphtheria ... ..	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Whooping Cough ... ..	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Meningococcal infections ... ..	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Measles.. ... ..	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Causes of Death cont'd

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other infective and parasitic diseases...	- (2)	- (-)	- (2)
Malignant Neoplasms - Stomach...	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)
Malignant Neoplasms - Lung bronchus ...	4 (5)	3 (5)	1 (-)
Malignant Neoplasms - Breast...	5 (6)	- (-)	5 (6)
Malignant Neoplasms - Uterus...	2 (1)	- (-)	2 (1)
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms...	20 (14)	13 (6)	7 (8)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1 (2)	1 (1)	- (1)
Diabetes...	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...	27 (21)	10 (11)	17 (10)
Coronary disease - Angina...	32 (32)	17 (16)	15 (16)
Hypertension with Heart disease ...	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
Other Heart diseases...	28 (19)	13 (8)	15 (11)
Other circulatory diseases ...	8 (6)	3 (4)	5 (2)
Influenza...	2 (3)	- (2)	2 (1)
Pneumonia...	8 (13)	4 (5)	4 (8)
Bronchitis...	10 (7)	6 (5)	4 (2)
Other diseases of the Respiratory System...	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum...	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea...	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
Nephritis and Nephrosis...	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
Hyperplasia of prostate...	3 (-)	3 (-)	- (-)
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion...	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Congenital Malformations...	1 (-)	1 (-)	- (-)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	7 (14)	4 (7)	3 (7)
Motor Vehicle Accidents...	2 (4)	2 (4)	- (-)
All other accidents...	3 (2)	- (-)	3 (2)
Suicide ...	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (1)
Homicide and operations of war...	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Deaths from Infectious diseases (including tuberculosis)

Other than chest infections. 0.5% (1.3%)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1 (2)	- (-)	1 (2)

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms (all types) 19.0% (16.7%)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
33 (26)	16 (11)	17 (15)

Deaths from Leukaemia, aleukaemia. 0.5% (1.3%)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1 (2)	1 (1)	- (1)

Deaths from Chest infections and Respiratory diseases 11.5% (14.8%)

(All types, except neoplasms)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
20 (23)	10 (12)	10 (11)

Deaths from Heart and circulatory diseases 55.4% (50.3%)

including strokes

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
96 (78)	43 (39)	53 (39)

Deaths from Accident, Violence and Suicide 3.4% (4.5%)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
6 (7)	2 (4)	4 (3)

## SECTION B.

### 1. Public Health Staff.

Dr. E. Kinnear, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (Appointed August, 1962)  
Part-time Medical Officer of Health, who also serves  
other districts.

Senior Public Health Inspector, whole time,  
J.A.E. Burrows, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Public Health Inspector, Whole time,  
I.C. Hazell, A.I.A.S., Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector, Whole time,  
J.H. Easdown, Cert, P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

### 2. Ambulance Facilities

The West Suffolk County Council is responsible  
for the ambulance service.

### 3. Nursing in the Home

The West Suffolk County Council's Home Nursing  
and Midwifery service supply six District Nurses.

4. The West Suffolk County Council provides four Child  
Welfare Centres in the District, at Long  
Melford, Great Cornard, Glemsford and Nayland.

5. Chiropody Services for elderly persons arranged by the County  
Medical Officer of Health in conjunction with the West  
Suffolk Old People's Welfare Association. A domicillary  
service is available for those unable to reach a clinic.

### 6. Health Education.

(a) Smoking and Health, Posters at a few sites only.

(b) Venereal diseases - no health education activity.

### 7. Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory Service, Woodbridge Road East, Ipswich,  
under its Medical Director, Dr. J.M.S. Dixon, has provided bacteriological  
reports, on water samples and other materials and advised on epidem-  
iological matters.

Chemical analyses of water samples are performed by the Council's  
Analysts, at the Analytical laboratory, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.

Removal to suitable premises of persons  
in need of care and protection.

No proceedings were taken under this section during  
the year.

SECTION C.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

The following report is submitted by Mr. W.E. Strutt, Waterworks Manager.

During the year ended 31st March, 1964, the Council's public water supplies have been satisfactory, both in quantity and quality. 5,033 properties were receiving a mains water supply; 4,056 properties having a laid on supply and 977 properties being supplied by means of standpipes in gardens.

Detailed information relating to each Parish is set out below:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Laid-on Supplies.</u>	<u>Standpipe Supplies.</u>	<u>Total Number of properties connected.</u>
Acton.	169	21	190
Assington	112	27	139
Bures St. Mary.	234	33	267
Great Cornard.	914	53	967
Little Cornard.	77	16	93
Chilton.	80	15	95
Leavenheath.	91	22	113
Newton.	89	28	117
Long Melford.	767	133	900
Great Waldingfield.	168	43	211
Little Waldingfield.	70	13	83
Stoke-by-Nayland.	207	37	244
Nayland.	267	9	276
Alpheton.	58	16	74
Boxted.	39	2	41
Glemsford.	305	364	669
Hartest.	103	26	129
Lawshall.	150	43	193
Shimpling.	84	14	98
Somerton.	18	15	33
Stanstead.	54	47	101
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4056	977	5033
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The daily consumption per head of the Population served on the various schemes was as follows:-

Central Area Scheme.

Source of Supply - Great Cornard Bore.

Serving the Parishes of Great and Little Cornard, Long Melford, Acton, Assington, Great and Little Waldingfield, Chilton, Newton and Leavenheath.

Domestic.	34.43 gallons per head per day.
Trade.	<u>11.15 gallons per head per day.</u>
	45.58 gallons per head per day. (45.86)

Stoke-by-Nayland Scheme.

Source of Supply - Bore, Scotland Street, Stoke-by-Nayland.

Serving the Parishes of Stoke-by-Nayland, and Nayland with Wissington.

Domestic	27.48 gallons per head per day.
Trade	<u>7.99 gallons per head per day.</u>
	35.47 gallons per head per day. (37.68)

Northern Area Water Scheme.

Supply purchased in bulk from the Thingoe Rural District Council serving the Parishes of Glemsford, Stanstead, Boxted, Hartest, Somerton, Lawshall, Shimpling and Alpheton.

Domestic	27.52 gallons per head per day.
Trade.	<u>10.27 gallons per head per day.</u>
	37.79 gallons per head per day. (43.08)

Bures St. Mary Scheme

Supply purchased in bulk from the Colchester and District Water Board.

Serving the Parish of Bures St. Mary only.

Domestic	15.17 gallons per head per day.	
Trade	<u>1.38</u> gallons per head per day.	
	16.55 gallons per head per day.	(24.39)
	<u>-----</u>	

Figures in parenthesis refer to year 1962.

The total amount of water supplied during the year was 204,094,000 gallons made up as follows:-

For Domestic Purposes	154,824,000 gallons.
Supplied by meter.	<u>49,270,000 gallons.</u>
	<u>204,094,000 gallons.</u>

The above figures represent an average consumption of 33.85 gallons per head per day of the population served for all purposes.

Examination of Supplies.

All supplies were analysed during the year by the Council's Analyst, Messrs. Lincolne Sutton and Wood Ltd., Norwich, in accordance with the Water Abstraction Regulations, 1947, and all proved to be very satisfactory.

## SECTION D.

### REPORT OF MR. J. A. E. BURROWS.

#### Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector.

#### WATER SUPPLIES - Private.

A shallow well serving two properties was found to be polluted. The well was pumped out and chlorinated and a good sample was obtained. A second source of supply was investigated following continued gastroenteric troubles suffered by users of the water. Results were negative.

#### SEWERAGE SCHEMES.

##### Acton.

The severe frosts of the early part of the year accelerated the disintegration of the brickwork at these Works. Later in the year the Council's Consulting Engineers were instructed to prepare plans to abandon these Works and to pump the sewage to Long Melford for treatment. The effluent was however so far below standard that a new set of sprinkler arms and a new stilling-box to the sedimentation tank had to be fitted. Results improved so much that a limited discharge here of cesspool contents was resumed.

##### Bures.

Despite an increasing tendency on the part of the filters to "pond" good results were obtained through the year. In the late summer considerable difficulties were caused by the use in the dyeworks of a new type of dye which would not break-down under normal treatment conditions. Concerted action by all parties concerned produced a temporary form of treatment which proved adequate until more permanent measures could be introduced. A flow-recorder was installed at these works in June.

##### Great Cornard.

This long awaited and much needed scheme came into operation in July. No other has been welcomed as was that at Great Cornard, and by the middle of December 562 properties had been connected.

##### Great Waldingfield.

The brickwork and rendering of the old disposal works which had been reconditioned in 1961 suffered extensive frost damage at the beginning of the year, and much of it must be replaced. It is also proposed to make provision here for the treatment of cesspool contents. Overloading with cesspool contents gave some trouble in March.

### Glemsford, Hartest and Boxted.

The first houses in Glemsford to drain to the new sewer were connected in June. Glemsford is unique in the District in having an existing drainage system installed in the days when Glemsford was a U.D.C. It is therefore necessary for all houses connected to the old system to be disconnected, and their drains relaid as required to discharge to the new sewer. The old sewer will now serve as a surface water sewer.

### Stanstead.

Work on the construction of a sewer for Upper and Lower Stanstead continued. When completed sewage will be pumped to Glemsford for treatment.

### Nayland and Stoke-by-Nayland.

Apart from a rise in "suspended solids" in April this Works continued to operate satisfactorily.

At the solids-diverter station in Scotland Street, Stoke-by-Nayland the impellers of both pumps required replacement.

Seven dozen berberis plants, intended to screen the Diverter Station, and donated by a parishioner, were planted in the Autumn.

### NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION SCHEME.

There was no change during the year in the scheme, which is operated by a private contractor.

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE.

The following number of cesspool emptyings were carried out in the various parishes as set out below. The excessive rise in the number of emptyings in Great Cornard was due to householders having their cesspool's emptied for the last time after connections had been made to the new sewer.

Acton	12
Alpheton	8
Assington	21
Boxted	6
Bures	9
Chilton	19
Glemsford	54
Great Cornard	636
Little Cornard	32
Hartest	24
Lawshall	30
Leavenheath	36
Long Melford	8
Nayland-with-Wissington	8
Newton	42
Shimpling	8
Somerton	1
Stanstead	7
Stoke-by-Nayland	20
Great Waldingfield	11
Little Waldingfield	9
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	1001
	<hr/>

The doubling of the number of emptyings in Lawshall and Leavenheath is indicative of the development taking place in these parishes.

This scheme, operated by a private contractor, ran into difficulties in the Spring, and came to a standstill in June, due to the inability of the Contractor to find suitable disposal points. It became necessary to assist by using the Council's own vehicles and disposing of the cesspool contents through various sewage disposal works.

The reduction in the number of council house cesspools to be emptied made it possible to dispose of one cleansing unit, leaving one machine to do the remaining work together with odd jobs on the sewage disposal works.

22 privy emptyings were carried out.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION

As from April 1st a weekly collection of refuse has been provided throughout the District.

## HOUSING

182 private dwellings were completed and a further 129 were under construction at the end of the year.

Those completed were distributed as follows:-

Great Cornard	94
Great Waldingfield	26
Long Melford	22
Glensford	13
Lawshall	12
Bures St. Mary.	4
Leavenheath	3
Alpheton	2
Stanstead	2
Acton	1
Nayland	1
Shimpling	1
Somerton	1

506 proposals were submitted to the Council for consideration under the Town and Country Planning Acts and/or the Council's Building Byelaws. This is the highest figure yet for any one year, being an increase of 58 on that for 1962.

25 houses were improved with the help of Discretionary Grants and 32 with Standard Grants. In addition the conversion of the Hospital of the Holy and Blessed Trinity at Long Melford into fourteen flats was completed.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

There are three small and one wholesale licenced slaughterhouses in the District. To enable the required standard of inspection to be maintained a third Public Health Inspector was appointed to take up his duties on 21st October.

		CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS.
Number Killed		3569	45	1546	4031
Number Inspected		3569	45	1546	4031
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	Whole carcasses condemned	5	1	1	31
	Carcasses of which source part or organ was condemned	497	1	23	227
	% affected with disease other than T.B.	14.0	4.4	1.6	6.4
Tuberculosis only	Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	83
	% affected with T.B.	0.06	—	—	2.1
Cysticercosis only	Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21	—	—	—
	% affected with Cysticercosis	0.6	—	—	—

### Other Foods Condemned as Unfit.

1 large can Gammon Ham.  
17 small cans Ox Tongue.  
3 small cans Pineapple.  
2 small cans Mandarin Oranges.

### Food Hygiene.

With an additional Inspector on the staff a start was made on checking up on conditions in food premises.

The following were inspected:-

Bakehouses	1
Butchers	6
Cafes	5
Fried Fish Shops	1
Grocers	21

A total of 149 contraventions, large and small, were found, an average of four per premises. These figures stress the need for frequent inspections of all food premises within the District.

### COMPLAINTS OF NUISANCES

86 complaints of one sort or another were investigated during the year. Statutory action to secure the demolition of one cottage arose from one complaint. The remainder were either dealt with informally or required no action on the part of the Council.

### VERMINOUS PREMISES.

One cottage was treated to deal with a flea infestation.

### RODENT CONTROL.

No statutory action was required. Your Rodent Operator continues to tour the area methodically.

SECTION E.

Prevalence and control of Infectious Diseases.

Cases Notified:

<u>Disease:</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959.</u>
Scarlet Fever	9	6	5	53	26
Whooping Cough	2	1	60	26	4
Measles	510	7	153	96	313
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	17	17	26	12	22
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	2	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	6
Ophthalmia - neonatorium	-	-	-	-	-
Polioomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Puerpural Fever	-	1	1	1	-
Infective Hepatitis	1	1	1	4	3
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	2	-	1	1
Meningococcol Infection	-	-	-	1	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	1
	<u>539</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>377</u>

The reported incidence of infectious diseases remains low except for measles, and here, the pattern of measles epidemics every two years is being faithfully followed.

I am pleased to report no cases of food poisoning or enteric disease, and no cases of diphtheria.

TUBERCULOSIS							
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total all Types
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	
No: of Cases on Register at beginning of year:	45(43)	17(18)	28(25)	4 (4)	1 (1)	3 (3)	49(47)
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No: of cases added during the year:	3 (3)	2 (1)	1 (2)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	5 (3)
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No: of cases removed during the year:	6 (4)	2 (2)	4 (2)	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)	6 (5)
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No: of cases remaining on the Register at end of year:	42(42)	17(17)	25(25)	6 (3)	1 (1)	5 (2)	48(45)

SECTION G.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF  
THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

I - Inspections for the Purposes of Provisions as to health  
(Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	No: on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Presecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	64	48	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	25	—	—
TOTAL	65	73	—	—

II - Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

III - Part VIII, OUTWORKERS

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>Number</u>
Making Wearing Apparel etc.	1
Furniture & Upholstery	1



